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The Enlightenment in the University of Salamanca *by George M. Addy* Research on the Bureaucracy of Pakistan: A critique of sources, conditions, and issues, with appended documents *by Ralph Braibanti* Economic Enquiry in Australia *by Craufurd D. W. Goodwin* A Decade of the Commonwealth, 1955-1964 *edited by William B. Hamilton, Kenneth Robinson, and Craufurd D. W. Goodwin* Economic Systems and Public Policy: Essays in honor of Calvin Bryce Hoover *edited by Robert S. Smith and Frank T. de Vyver* Leo XIII and the Rise of Socialism *by Lillian Parker Wallace* The Historiography of the British Empire-Commonwealth: Trends, interpretations and resources *edited by Robin W. Winks* American Literary Scholarship, 1964: An annual *edited by James Woodress*

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The Enlightenment in the University of Salamanca

George M. Addy

In the eighteenth century a substantial part of two generations of Spanish leadership was educated at Salamanca, the leading university of the Spanish world. Civil servants, ecclesiastics, politicans, and professional men acquired there the ideas that served them during much of their lives. This book shows what sort of ideas the university gave them. Contrary to the usual picture of the Spanish university world, these ideas were not wholly obscurantist or outdated. They were not the mere result of the fiat of an enlightened monarchy. There was at Salamanca a spirit of reform and reinvigoration that sought to restore the ancient glories; and to that end Montesquieu was read, cadavers were dissected, and the justice of royal law was debated in Spanish. This is not to say that there were no conservatives at Salamanca. There were a great many, and they were very vociferous. But they never wholly dominated the scene, and they progressively lost influence as the century wore on.

Mr. Addy also shows what effect faculty politics had on this movement of reform. Questions of salary, of tenure, and even of competition for the more desirable morning classes had an important effect on any changes. In an age that universally tended to regard office as property, the problems of changing a university curriculum (and therefore the faculty) were fraught with great difficulty. Finally, there was the additional complication of a kind of class conflict in the university between the privileged old orders of collegians and clergy, who constituted a university "establishment," and the new men, largely from the poor nobility or a rising middle class, who sought to make their career without the benefit of college influences.

Salamanca was not only a factor of great importance in the Enlightenment because it trained the younger generation, it was also a microcosm of national life. The examination of this university produces a deeper understanding of Spain in the Enlightenment.

George M. Addy is associate professor of history at Brigham Young University.

approx. 408 pp. *June* *$12.00*

Research on the Bureaucracy of Pakistan

A critique of sources, conditions, and issues, with appended documents

Ralph Braibanti

xix, 569 pp. *April* *$12.50*

The primary object of this book is to identify, classify, and evaluate the public records issued by Pakistan during the period from 1947 to 1965. The tradition of systematic publication of government documents was a legacy of British rule, but administrative conditions during this period were not stable enough to permit purposeful continuance of the tradition, which necessarily gave way to more urgent tasks. The group of officers with high-level experience in government who joined the government in Pakistan was too small for their values and standards of competence sufficiently to penetrate the total bureaucracy. As a result, much information necessary to the study of Pakistan is not accessible in convenient form in government sources. Some of the simplest and most elementary kinds of information included in this book had to be searched for, sometimes over a period of several years.

Sources in community development, administrative reform, constitutional law, and martial law, all crucially bearing on the subject of bureaucracy, are included. The theory, organization, and recruitment of the bureaucracy as well as technical aspects of administrative organization and procedure are discussed. The documents and other sources are fitted into a narrative dealing with the substantive problems of government since, for the period under consideration, the study of bureaucracy is almost coterminous with the study of government. This is true of many developing states in which the political process is either not as advanced as the bureaucratic process or where it has been in temporary abeyance, as it was in Pakistan during the period of martial law.

In cataloguing these materials and providing a model for analysis, directions for research are suggested to encourage further study of the political development of a major nation which previously has received little scholarly attention.

Ralph Braibanti is professor of political science at Duke University.

Economic Enquiry in Australia

This essay in the history of economic doctrines and events illustrates the process of economic development by tracing the modification and advance of European and American economic theory, transferred to a new environment. It focuses on the Australian economy from the early days of settlement until the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, by which time the continent began to achieve cultural autonomy as well as political union and independence. During this period a system of ideas was transmitted from the relatively advanced civilizations to the primitive surroundings of the Southern Hemisphere as Australians, seeking to understand and control the functioning of their economy, imported and adapted economic theory and analytical techniques.

The first section of the book is concerned with the place of economic theory in major policy controversies over tariffs, land reform, money and banks, business cycles, railway development, labor organization, population growth, and the role of the state in the economy. The second section describes the evolution of economics as a science in universities, government, and the community at large.

The sources for this study are books, pamphlets, lectures, debates, articles, and public documents prepared by residents of the Australian continent. Although a few of the works examined might claim distinguished places in the history of economic analysis, Mr. Goodwin's principal objective is to identify the presence of ideas and methods of enquiry rather than to assess the relative importance of individual contributions. His investigation is rooted in the belief that a full explanation of economic development requires an analysis of factors that are not susceptible to statistical treatment. Economic ideas, as strong forces influencing men's actions, constitute one of the most powerful of these factors.

Craufurd D. W. Goodwin is associate professor of economics and assistant provost and secretary of Duke University.

Craufurd D. W. Goodwin

xvii, 659 pp. *January* *$12.50*

A Decade of the Commonwealth, 1955-1964

edited by
W. B. Hamilton,
Kenneth Robinson, and
C. D. W. Goodwin

xx, 567 pp. *January* *$12.50*

Part I. The Commonwealth: A Retrospective Survey, 1955-64, *Nicholas Mansergh*

Part II. The Birth of States The Transfer of Power in Historical Perspective, *W. B. Hamilton;* Political Institutions in New Commonwealth States, *W. H. Morris-Jones;* Commonwealth Federations Old and New: Canada and Nigeria, *Taylor Cole*

Part III. Intra-Commonwealth Relations The Intergovernmental Machinery of Commonwealth Consultation and Co-operation, *Kenneth Robinson;* Intra-Commonwealth Relations: Non-governmental Associations, *John Chadwick;* Relations between the Old and the New Members, *M. S. Rajan;* Some Questions of International Law in Commonwealth Relations, *Robert R. Wilson;* Commonwealth Military Relations, *Alastair Buchan*

Part IV. Samplings of the Interchange of Institutions and Culture The International Diffusion of Economic Ideas within the Commonwealth, *J. J. Spengler;* The Interchange of Institutions: Law, *S. A. de Smith;* The Transplantation of the University: The Case of Africa, *Sir John Lockwood;* Elite Cadres in the Bureaucracies of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Malaya since Independence, *Ralph Braibanti;* Industrial Relations Systems in the Commonwealth, *Frank T. de Vyver*

Part V. International Relations Regional Associations and the Commonwealth, *Dennis Austin;* The Commonwealth and the United Nations, *John W. Holmes;* The United States and the Commonwealth, *H. Field Haviland, Jr., and Arnold A. Offner*

Part VI. Economic Relations The Population of the Commonwealth: Composition, Growth, and Migration, *T. E. Smith;* Intra-Commonwealth Flows of Capital and Skills, *Brinley Thomas;* The Creation of Capital and Skills within Commonwealth Countries in Africa, *Pius Okigbo;* The Formation of Capital and Skills in the Commonwealth Countries of South and Southeast Asia, *Nurul Islam;* Economic Dimensions of the Commonwealth, *Craufurd D. W. Goodwin;* The Changing Role of Sterling, *J. S. G. Wilson;* External Economic Aid to Underdeveloped Countries of the Commonwealth, *Calvin B. Hoover*

The twelve essays in this book were written by former students of Calvin Bryce Hoover. Some are concerned with the classification and analysis of economic systems; others deal with the relation of systems to economic policy.

Reviewing standard texts on economic systems, Henry M. Oliver, Jr., examines the diversity of criteria that may be employed to classify economic systems. Royall Brandis shows that systems of thought, not only in the social sciences but in physics and biology, are continously shifting. Fred M. Gottheil, pursuing a theme which Hoover first studied in "The Soviet State Fails to Wither," subjects the topic to a rigid mathematical analysis. Clark Lee Allen raises the knotty problem of freedom. The inference is strong that freedom correlates positively with market-directed economies.

In a study of central banking in Western countries, B. U. Ratchford demonstrates that law and tradition safeguard the autonomy of the central bank, so that it may not become a mere instrument of executive policy. On the other hand, Leonard S. Silk reveals the extent to which American business finds it expedient to surrender freedom to the directives of public policy on such questions as wages, prices, and production. But Mr. and Mrs. Kreps argue that, if a democratic government is committed to reduce unemployment to tolerable levels, government deficits and a rising price level may be the costs of attaining the objective. Charles T. Taylor's paper, comparing prewar and postwar experience, traces the evolution of saving in the Southern states.

James J. O'Leary compares the financial institutions for capital formation in the United States and the Soviet Union. Recalling Hoover's research on the Third Reich, R. Murray Havens analyzes the policies which contributed to the "miracle" of postwar Germany. Robert S. Smith's article on Central American agriculture is a reminder of Hoover's participation in American agricultural policy during the early years of the New Deal. Finally, Craufurd D. Goodwin follows the path of English economic ideas throughout the Commonwealth.

Economic Systems and Public Policy

Essays in honor of Calvin Bryce Hoover

edited by

Robert S. Smith and

Frank T. de Vyver

xix, 274 pp. *May* *$10.00*

Leo XIII and the Rise of Socialism

Lillian Parker Wallace

ix, 464 pp. *April* *$10.00*

This book brings into juxtaposition two historical streams of the nineteenth century: the course pursued by the Catholic Church under Leo XIII and the rise of Marxian socialism. Neither a religious tract nor a polemic against socialism, it is a well-documented historical account of the collision between two of the most important forces of the modern world, and a consideration of a major factor in the failure of Marxism—with its promises of so much here and now to the dissatisfied workers—to sweep all before it in Western Europe.

As background for the clash, an account is given of the rise of social revolutionary movements in nineteenth-century Europe and of the ideological conflicts, factional disputes, bitter rivalries, and shifting alliances from which Marxism emerged triumphant. Developed beside this power struggle is the quietly unfolding life story of Joachim Pecci, who put on the papal tiara at the age of sixty-eight.

The rise of socialism intensified the need of the Church to re-examine its attitude toward the social structure and changing human needs. As the influence of Marx grew, it was Leo XIII who worked to turn the minds of Catholics toward a Christian solution to the social problem. The path which he advocated, described most fully in the encyclical *Rerum Novarum,* constituted the beginning of a Christian revolution. Under his leadership the diplomatic relationship between the Vatican and the states of Europe was vastly improved. In some areas, at least, the Church became a powerful influence supporting the rise of democracy, the extension of the suffrage, the growth of nationalism, the rise of the labor movements, and the enactment of social legislation—all forces which tended to check the spread of socialism.

Mrs. Wallace is professor emerita of history at Meredith College.

These twenty-one historiographical essays comprehensively survey the changing trends and the interpretations in scholarship on the British Empire and the Commonwealth of Nations. Written by acknowledged authorities in the regional areas, they provide critical assessments of the literature now available. Factors which affect the character of scholarship are considered: the size of libraries, governmental censorship, archives and their organization, language barriers, preservation of historical sites, and national attitudes toward education and history. Emphasis has been placed on studies of the period since the beginning of World War II.

George Bennett writes on British East Africa, Robert O. Collins on Egypt and the Sudan, Robert I. Crane on India, Edith Dobie on Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, John S. Galbraith on the Empire since 1783, K. W. Goonewardena on Ceylon, Joseph Jones on Commonwealth literature, William Roger Louis on the mandate system, Kenneth A. MacKirdy on Australia, Robert L. Middlekauff on the American colonies, Helen F. Mulvey on Ireland's Commonwealth years, George Shepperson on British Central Africa, Keith Sinclair on New Zealand, Damodar P. Singhal on Pakistan, Leonard M. Thompson on South Africa, Hugh Tinker on Burma, C. Mary Turnbull on Malaysia, D. A. G. Waddell on the British West Indies, John M. Ward on the British territories in the Pacific, Robin W. Winks on Canada, and Harrison M. Wright on British West Africa.

The essays point out the more inviting questions now to be pursued. Students and scholars in search of significant research subjects and comparative fields of Empire-Commonwealth studies will be made aware of the major areas in need of basic historical exploration. In the introduction Dr. Winks suggests ways in which the historian may draw more fruitfully upon the social sciences, and he includes an appendix on the teaching of Commonwealth history in the United States.

Robin Winks, the editor, is associate professor of history at Yale University and advisor to the Yale University Library in Commonwealth History and Literature.

The Historiography of the British Empire-Commonwealth

Trends, Interpretations, and Resources

edited by

Robin W. Winks

xiv, 596 pp. *April* *$12.50*

American Literary Scholarship, 1964

An Annual

edited by

James Woodress

xi, 256 pp. *April* *$6.00*

This volume, the second of an annual series, summarizes scholarship in American literature during the year 1964. The annual MLA bibliography now carries more than 1,500 items in the American literature section, and many additional articles appear in journals not searched by the MLA bibliographers. It is no longer possible for any student or teacher in American literature to keep up with the bibliography in any more than a few areas of special interest. This series is planned as a service to the profession and brings to bear on the unmanageable quantity of current American literary scholarship some selective evaluations. Published under the sponsorship of the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association, the series already has become an essential tool for research.

In Part I, which deals with individual authors, John Clendenning summarizes the year's output on Emerson, Thoreau, and Transcendentalism; Hyatt H. Waggoner on Hawthorne; Willard Thorp on Melville; Edward F. Grier on Whitman; John C. Gerber on Mark Twain; B. R. McElderry, Jr., on Henry James; Richard P. Adams on Faulkner; and Frederick J. Hoffman on Hemingway and Fitzgerald. In Part II, Richard Beale Davis discusses literature to 1800; Louis J. Budd nineteenth-century fiction; J. Albert Robbins nineteenth-century poetry; C. Hugh Holman fiction from 1900 to 1930; William T. Stafford fiction from 1930 to the present; Ann Stanford poetry from 1910 to 1930; Oliver Evans poetry from 1930 to the present, and Malcolm Goldstein drama.

The editor, James Woodress, who is on leave as dean of the School of Letters and Science at San Fernando Valley State College, is currently a Fulbright lecturer in Italy. He has served both as bibliographer and as secretary-treasurer of the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association.

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